The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,842.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs. 58 0
——— including postage..... „ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town.. „ 28 0
——— including postage..... „ 33 0
For three months advance, delivered in Town... „ 16 0
——— including postage..... „ 21 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion .....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto..... „ 2 0
Third Ditto..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions. „ 0 2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

GRIFFITH—February 10th, at Ahmednuggur, the wife of Captain Julius G. T. Griffith, R. E., of a daughter.
KENNEDY—February 12th, at Butcher's Island, the wife of Mr. J. Kennedy, Marine Storekeeper's Department, of a daughter.
EDULJEE CURSETJEE—February 12th, at Mazagon, the wife of Mr. Eduljee Cursetjee Soorjee, of a son

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

NORMAN—February 4th, on the Balmadis Estate, Ouchterlony Valley, S. E. Wynaad, the wife of R. E. Norman, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.

STRANGE—February 8th, at Madras, Mr. Thomas Parkinson Strange, aged 49 years and 20 days.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE AND GUADUR.

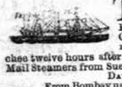
Interchanging Cargo and passengers at Bussorah. to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, and Bussorah.

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah	21st & 4th,
„ Kurrachee		„ Bushire	
„ Guadur		„ Linga	
„ Muscat		„ Bunder Abbas.	
„ Bunder Abbas.		„ Muscat	
„ Linga		„ Guadur	
„ Bushire		„ Kurrachee	
Arrive Bussorah		Arrive Bombay	

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 600 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Gottier, will be despatched as above on MONDAY 17th February, at 4 P. M.
Bombay, 6th February, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and Cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after the arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail Steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay usually about ..... 11th and 25th.
„ Kurrachee on..... 10th and 26th.

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.
N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.
Bombay, 7th February, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
„ Carwar	16	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Mangalore	17	„ Vizagapatam	19
„ Cannanore	18	„ Coconada	19
„ Calicut	18	„ Madras	23
„ Cochin	19	„ Pondicherry	
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Negapatam	24
„ Colombo	20	„ Galle	
„ Galle		„ Colombo	27
„ Negapatam	24	„ Tuticorin	28
„ Pondicherry		„ Cochin	29
„ Madras	27	„ Calicut	29
„ Coconada	29	„ Cannanore	1
„ Vizagapatam	30	„ Mangalore	1
„ Bimlipatam	30	„ Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam-ship "BURMAH," 1,025 Tons, 300 H. P., Captain W. H. Parker, will sail for the above ports on Saturday, the 15th current.
The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.
This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.
Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.
N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 10th February, 1868.

THE First Class Steamer "PHLOX," Walter Commander, will leave Bombay for the undernoted places every TUESDAY, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P. M. viz:—

Unjunwell.	Malwan.
Rutnagherry.	Vingorla.
Jeytapoor	Goa.

For terms of freight or passage, apply to MANOCKLALL LULLOOBHOY, Bazar Gate Street.
Bombay, 4th Feb 1868.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *British Nation*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship *British Nation*.
Bombay, 6th February, 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "DILHAREE," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Dilharee*.
Bombay, 11th February, 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per Ship "FOREST RIGHTS," Captain Cary, from London, are requested to send boats alongside to take delivery of their respective cargoes, as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.
Captain Cary will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.
Delivery orders accompanied with Bills of Lading to be sent to the office of the undersigned for countersignature.
BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Cary, Ship *Forest Rights*.
Bombay 3rd February. 1868.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Ship "FEZ ROBANEE," Captain Da Costa, from Hong Kong and Singapore, are requested to send boats alongside to take delivery of their respective cargoes as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of those concerned. Captain Da Costa will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the Ship's deck.
Delivery orders accompanied with Bills of Lading to be sent to the office of the undersigned who will countersign the same on payment of the freight.
H. BOMANJEE TOUCHE & Co.,
Agents, Ship *Fez Robanee*.

ALEXANDRA INSURANCE COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).—A Meeting of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at my office, No. 1, Oak Lane, on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 o'clock to determine the measures to be adopted for the final winding up of the Company.
J. W. EIM,
Chairman of Committee.
Bombay, 12th February, 1868.

NOTICE.—A Temperance Spiree will be given by the Bombay "Band of Hope" on FRIDAY EVENING next, the 14th instant, at the residence of Mr. J. T. T. BROWN, the Secresary, Babookah Tank Road, Members of the Society are kindly requested to meet at 5 o'clock and guests at 6-30 P. M.
Omnibuses will be in waiting at No. 1, Grant's Buildings and at Mr. Bicker's, City Missionary, Mazagon, at ½ past 4 o'clock to convey the pledged members to the residence of the Secretary.

PROGRAMME.

1. Overture..... De L' Opera La Dame Blanche.
2. Hymn 4th..... By the Cold Stream Guards.
3. Address..... By Mr. Denry.
4. Song..... By Mr. Stainsby.
5. Address..... By Mr S. Smith.
6. Glee..... "Now pray we for our Country."
7. Solo on Piano... "Morning Dew Drops."
8. Glee..... "Hail Smiling Morn."

Interval of 30 Minutes.
Refreshments.

2nd Part.

1. Overture ..... Il Tarco in Italia.
2. Hymn 10 ..... By the Cold Stream Guards.
3. Address ..... By Miss Brown.
4. Anthem ..... "Jerusalem my Glorious Home."
5. Address and Song.. By Mr. Stainsby.
6. Music ..... By Band.
7. Recitation ..... By Master Brown.
8. Rondo.. ..... A Glass, a Glass, but not of Sherry.
9. Temperance Anthem.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment,
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constitutients and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen	11 to 31	
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16 „	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18 „	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16 „	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks	„	16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16 „	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	13 „	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16 „	18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28 „	45
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	3 „	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	3 „	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	4 „	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	4 „	5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	6 „	8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	7 „	8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	6 „	8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.	2 „	3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts „	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts „	20	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts a new Material	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars	Rs.	7 0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium	„	7 0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie	„	7 8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic	„	7 8
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere	„	7 8
BADHAM'S West End	„	7 0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf	Rs.	4 0
The Royal Windsor for Sailors Knot	„	3 0
The Royal Satin Spot	„	4 0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyots French Brace	Rs.	2
Guyots Leather Brace	„	3
Guyots West End	„	2
The Royal Courier Bag	„	8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas	„	12 „ 16
The Brighton Walking Stick	„	2 „ 7
The Prize Camhric Handkerchief	„	18 „ 20
The Prize Colored Cambric	„	14 „ 18
The Hemmed Stitched	„	16 „ 18
White Cambric Handkerchief	„	10 „ 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs.	14 to 20
Gold Link Studs	„	16 „ 30
Gold Collar Studs	„	6 „ 8
Gold Shirt Studs	„	14 „ 30
Gold Scarf Rings	„	8 „ 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs.	„	2 „ 6

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

LANDED per Ship "SOPHIA JOAKIM."

HATS.

CHRISTY'S Black Silk Hats	Rs.	12 8
LINCOLN & BENNETT'S Black Satin Velvet Hats	„	16 0
ELLWOOD & SON'S Black Satin Velvet Hats	„	16 0
ELLWOOD & SON'S Drab Felt Hats	„	8 8
ELLWOOD & SON'S Helmets assorted.		
CHRISTY'S HATS, assorted		4 12

BADHAM & Co.
Agents for Ellwood & Son.,

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

LANDED per P. & O. Steamer "BARODA."

Jouvin's Kid Gloves, made specially for B. & Co. sewn with thread. Doe and Dog Skin Gloves.

For Sale. Thomas's Sewing Machines. Rs. 225.
Apollo House. Bombay.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.
ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.
Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2, APOLLO STREET.—Hours for delivery of Ice, from 6 A. M., until 6 P. M., during the week, and from 6 until 10 A. M., Sundays.
Depot at Malabar Hill.
IN CASES OF ILLNESS, ICE MAY BE HAD AT FORT ICE HOUSE, AT NIGHT.
ROSSELET & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1858.

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—The Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency will receive Sealed Tenders up to 12 o'clock noon, on MONDAY next, the 17th instant, for the supply of,
281,688 lbs. Flour, Wheaten, 2nd sort.
Persons desirous of undertaking the supply can obtain on application at this office printed forms of Tenders and information as to the amount of Cash Deposit to be sent with each Tender and any other particulars they may be required connected with the supply.
C. F. KEAYS, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 12th February, 1868.

28, MEADOW STREET.

MRS. GODFREY'S
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
NEW GOODS FOR THE RACES.
Ladies' and Gents' white, dark, and light colored Kid Gloves, New Bonnets, Hats, &c.

MRS. GODFREY, MILLINER, &c.,
28, MEADOW STREET, 6TH FEBRUARY 1868.

A LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND AND NEW GOODS BY EVERY MAIL.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 and of the Estate of BURJORJI RUSTOMJI MISTRY.

PURSUANT to an order made on the 11th instant by the Hon'ble M. R. WESTROPP, the Creditors of this Estate (who have not done so pursuant to the order of SIR CHARLES SARGENT, dated the 14th day of March 1867) are required to send in their claims to Mr. G. R. WILSON, at his Office, 6, Elphinstone Circle, on or before WEDNESDAY the Fourth day of March next, or in default they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of any distribution of assets that may be made.—Dated this 12th day of February, 1868.

G. R. WILSON.
F. A. SPENCER. } Trustees.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH—NOTICE.—TELEGRAPH SERVICE between Calcutta and Bombay by the GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA and EAST INDIAN RAILWAY TELEGRAPH.
The Public are hereby informed that from the 1st February next messages will be received for transmission at Bombay for Calcutta and at Calcutta for Bombay at a through service rate of Rs. 4 annas 8 per group of 20 words and an additional charge of Rs. 2 for every half group of 10 words in excess.
Messages will also be received for transmission from any station to any station on either lines.
Any further information can be furnished on application to the undersigned or at any of the stations of the East Indian and G. I. P. Railway lines.
JOHN BLACKWELL,
Telegraph Superintendent.
Byculla, 21st January, 1868.

LINDLEY & WARREN,
PHOTOGRAPHERS & JEWELLERS,
22, APOLLO STREET,

PHOTOGRAPHS in all the newest styles taken daily at the Studio in Apollo Street from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and earlier by appointment.
Ladies and Gentlemen attended at their own Bungalows for Groups, Views, &c., without any extra charge.
Lockets, Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, Charms, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Alberts and other Guard Chains, of first Class quality and make, also Carte de Visite and other Albums for 2 and 4, Cartes de Visite on a page. A large collection of views, groups, and characters C. D. V. are always open for inspection.
Ladies and Gentlemen purchasing any articles of Jewellery from L. & W. that will carry a Photo., will have the same taken and inserted free of charge.

NOTICES.

A LARGE collection of real Meerschaum Pipes, and Cheroot Holders, of great variety, Meerschaum Bowls with Cherry Wood Stem, and Tobacco Pouch, fitted in strong leather case. Rs. 12 each.
TOBACCO POUCHES, CHEROOT CASES, FUSEE CASES.
J. NEUBERG.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

TOBACCO.

THOS. BEAR'S VIRGINIA SHAG,
Do. Bird's Eye.
Do. Latakia.
Do. Golden Gem.
Do. Imperial.
Do. Smoking Mixture.
Do. Oronoko.
J. NEUBERG.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

CHEROOTS.

TRICHINOPOLY, No. 1.
Do. „ 11.
Pondicherry "Imitation Manilla."
Do. do. "Havanna."
Do. "Thick common."
J. NEUBERG.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS.

BY EVERY Mail Steamer.
Prime York Hams.
Wiltshire Bacon.
Stilton Cheese.
Double Gloster Cheese.
Cheshire do.
Cheddar do.
Loaf do.
J. NEUBERG.
No 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

COCOA EPP'S HOMŒOPATHIC Candied Fruits, in boxes and in bottles. Desert Chocolate. Crackers.
Fruits in Syrup.
China Preserve.
J. NEUBERG.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

STEARIN AND SPERM CANDLES, Bar Soap, and Scented Toilet Soaps.
J. NEUBERG.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

TABLE LINEN.—English and Country made Table Cloths, and Table Napkins to match.
Bathing and Washing Towels.
Counterpanes.
J. NEUBERG.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

QUININE.—JUST RECEIVED A CONSIGNMENT of Howard's best Quinine at Rs. 5 per ounce. A considerable discount allowed to Medical Practitioners.
J. NEUBERG.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—Landed from Ship *Rutland*, from Boston, and for sale by the undersigned:—
2,000 Cases Kerosene Oil.
200 Cases Turpentine.
200 Barrels Rosin.
50 Boxes Clocks.
60 Tubs fresh Butter in Jars, 2½ pounds each.
50,000 Feet Deal boards.
B. F. FIELD, Jr.

D. S. KEMP & Co's ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEIR BUSINESS is under the management of D. S. Kemp, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists; and has been specially organized for the di-pensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of pure drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical preparations. Every appliance has been provided both in the laboratory and dispensing department to ensure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicines, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.
The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by a staff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

MEDICINE CHESTS of every size and form; from the large regimental pattern suited for Contractors, to the small Leather and Oak chests for private use.
Persons travelling or residing at a distauce from dispensaries should never be without one of these useful requisites, which may, at any time, be the means of saving life.
Exploring or Surveying Parties will find them invaluable; Chests are fitted when required with waterproof covers and straps for protection and portability.
Besides having there particular patterns made in England, D. S K. & Co. employ their own mechanics here to alter or construct chests for special purposes as required.
In the absence of special directions from the physician, Kemp's Medicine Chest Companion, written expressly for the chests, supplies full and simple instructions for the use of each remedy.
5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—As prepared by D. S. KEMP & Co. from the finest meats is much superior to the imported preparation. Being liquid, it is much more convenient in administration or use; being free from *air bubbles* which abound in the solid extract, it keeps better and in point of *flavor* the latter is not to be compared with it.
Bottles Rs. 1-8, Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and Rs. 10 each.
5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

D. S. KEMP & CO.'S MEDICAL CIRCULAR.—
Acidum Salirubicum, or Goa Powder for Herpes. Our trade marking guarantees it genuine, a matter of great importance.
Liquor Acidi Salirubic—applied with a camel's hair brush; does not irritate.
Liquor Sodæ Effervescens, P. B.
Liquor Potassæ Effervescens, P. B.
Liquor Ammon. Supercarb. Effervesc (Kemp.) These are now much prescribed as "Morning draughts."
Liquor Lithiæ Effervescens P. B.
Atropized Gelatine Discs.
Calabarized do.
Dulcicathartine (Kemp) a combination of the active principle of Senna with Sugar. Has a specific action on the bowels even if injected through the skin. The most harmless and agreeable aperient yet produced.
Trochisci Ferri Redacti P. B.
Trochisci Potassa Chiolatis P. B.
Throchisci Sodæ Bicarbonatis P. B.
Lee's Mercurial Vapour Baths,
5 Elphinstone Circle Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS, and BISCUITS POWDER.—Fresh supplies are constantly received Overland by the undersigned agents for Messrs. Alex. Robb & Co.
5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

TONIC REFRESHER, by the inventor. D. S. KEMP & Co.
5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

PHARMACIE FRANÇAISE.
5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

JUNIPER RESTORATIVE.—By the inventor of TONIC REFRESHER.
5, Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

BREAKFAST CLARET.
5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

RUBY CHAMPAGNE; a rich Wine for Invalids.
5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

TOBACCOS (Wills of Bristol).
5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

RANGOON OIL: as recommended for Volunteers and in the Army.
5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

NOTICE.—The Dispensing Department o Messrs. ROGERS and Co. being this day closed, Mr. Thomson who, for the last four years managed, Messrs. R. and Co.'s Byculla Branch, begs most respectfully to solicit from the constituents of the old firm their esteemed patronage, which will at all times receive our prompt attention. Impressed with a deep sense of the importance of accuracy in the Dispensing of Medicines, it is our intention to devote unremitting personal attention, and to observe the utmost punctuality in that department of our establishment, which we have stocked with drugs and Chemicals of the most absolute purity, and which will enable us to prepare with exactness and uniformity the prescriptions of the Medical practitioners.
THOMSON & Co.
Chemists and Druggists, 22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate.

IMPERIAL COTTON PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)
ઇમપીરીઅલ કોતન પરેશ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)
इंमपीरियल काठंन प्रेस कंपनी लिमीतेद.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 149, Dongree Coley Street on THURSDAY the 20th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the following transactions:—
1. To receive Audited Balance Sheet of the Company or the year ending 31st December 1867.
2. To elect Directors in place of Messrs. Kessowjee Naik and Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint an Auditor for the current year and fix his remuneration.
4. To declare a dividend.
5. To transact any other business which may be laid before the meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors,
શા૦ નરશી કેશવજીની કુંપની.
NURSEY KESSOWJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 3rd February 1868.
P. S.—The Transfer Books of the above Company will be closed from 7th to 20th instant, both days inclusive.
N. K. & Co

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—With immediate Entry, No. 8, Church Gate Street, lately occupied by Messrs. J. Sweet & Co., and also the ground floor of No. 7, Church Gate Street. Apply to J. & W. WATSON & Co. Meadow Street.

TO LET—OFFICES and GODOWNS in the Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Custom House, and opposite the Opium Godowns, next Messrs. Grey & Co.'s Building. For rent and other particulars apply to the undersigned.
SCOTT, McCLELLAND & Co.

TO LET—AN UPPER STORIED BUNGALOW, situated in Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, now in the occupation of Mr. N. Xavier; rent moderate. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. DHUNJEEBHOY & PEROSHAW MERWANJEE, at Messrs. JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co., Church Lane, or at No. 76, Cowasjee Patel Street.

WANTED.

WANTED by a young man a situation as Chief Steward in a Passenger Steamer. The advertiser has had much experience in a similar capacity, and is fully conversant with keeping Ships accounts—or he would have no objection to take an appointment on shore. Excellent testimonials can be produced.
Address—S. C. C. care of JAFFER SULLIMAN, Esq., Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—Required for service at Annesly Bay,
ONE PATTERN MAKER.
Applications forwarding copies of testimonials to be addressed to the Superintendent of Marine.
By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 12th February, 1868.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—RESPECTABLE BOARDING and LODGING, at No. 4, Victoria Street, opposite the Artillery Lines, where every attention is paid to secure the comfort of Lodgers.
Terms—Moderate.
Camp, Kurrachee

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ORIENTAL EXCHANGE AND TIFFIN ROOMS.
BELOW LINDLEY AND WARREN'S STUDIO, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

REFRESHMENTS of every description of the best quality always ready.
Ale, Wines, Spirits, &c., of superior quality only, and invariably served with Ice.
Separate sitting rooms with clean and careful attendance.

Bread and Cheese.	Tea and Coffee.
Cold Ham and Mutton.	Sandwiches.
Fresh Oysters.	Sausages.
Ice Creams.	Cold Drinks.
Sardines.	Cakes, &c. &c.

LUNCH FROM 1 TILL 3 P. M. DAILY.
To the Ladies and Gentlemen visiting the Fort and to the Commanders and Officers of vessels in harbour, the "Oriental" will be found the best and the most convenient of any other place for obtaining wholesome refreshments and drinks at all times and at a moment's notice.
TERMS POSITIVELY CASH.
OPEN DAILY FROM 7 A. M. TILL 10 P. M.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.
Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815 *and in Bombay in* 1842.
REPRESENTATIVES.
In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Mauritius New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans, Beunos Ayres, Rio de Janeiro, Monte Video, &c.

WE beg respectfully to solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA, &c. &c. for our WINES, SPIRITS, and CORDIALS. Our business in Europe has for the last FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being Shippers on the London and Bordeaux market, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of connoisseurs; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.
We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—
1st. That although we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen Quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted; these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.
2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable Parsee Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices.
3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.
4th. That samples must be paid when applied for.

CLARETS.

We consider most wholesome Wine for India.

	per doz. Qts.	Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Labelled & Brands	Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule, do	25 „	13½
„ 2—Leoville, Blue capsule, do	21 „	11½
„ 3—Larose, Yellow capsule, do	15 „	10
„ 4—St. Julien, Green capsule, do	16 „	9
„ 5—Medoc, Red capsule, do	15 „	8½
„ 6—Medoc, White capsule, do	13 „	
Sauterne, Red capsule, do	20 „	

BURGUNDIES.
Very choice Wines.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs.	32
Nuits, ditto	„	26
Macon, ditto	„	21

CHAMPAGNES.
THE FINEST THAT CAN BE SHIPPED.

Finest Dry Sparkling, Labelled & Branded, Rs.	36	Rs.	19
Fine Sparkling, ditto	„ 31	„	17
Good Sparkling, ditto	„ 26	„	14

GERMAN WINES.
Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	Rs. 19
Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil	„ 31	„ 17
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	„ 34	„ ...
„ „ Braunberger, do	„ 26	„ ...
Hock, „ Johannisberger	„ 36	„ ...
„ „ Rudesheimer, Trainer	„ 34	„ ...
„ „ Rudesheimer, do	„ 26	„ ...
„ „ Hocheimer, do	„ 23	„ ...

(Lower qualities can be shipped, but are not recommended.)

SHERRIES.
Specially selected for tropical consumption.

	Qts.
Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32
Oloroso—very old—in bottle	„ 30
Amoroso, very choice, fine flavored, soft, pale	„ 28
Sherry, No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, gold color, dry	„ 22
do „ 1, Blue seal, pale and dry	„ 22
do „ 1, Brown seal, very light gold and dry	„ 22
do „ 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry	„ 18
do „ 3, White seal, a good Dinner Wine	„ 15
Marsala, Virgin	„ 15
Madeira, East India	„ 33

PORTS.

1st quality, Black seal—an invalid's Wine	Rs.	24*
2nd do Red seal—a good sound Wine	„	20*

SPIRITS.
These are protected by "Betts" Patent Trade Mark Capsules and our own Labels, to imitate either of which is Felony.

Very Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 1. Black Capsule	Rs.	32
Superior Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule	„	28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule	„	25
Rum, Extra Old Jamaica, 1st quality	„	22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	„	21
Whiskey, 1st quality, Irish	„	22
„ „ Scotch	„	21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	„	16

LIQUEURS.
The finest; Cheap imitations we do not ship.

Curacoa, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs.	38*
Maraschino di Zara, best	„	38*
Oherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	„	30*
Orange Bitters (the best) per dozen	„	24

Pints of either of the above marked are kept in stock at Rs. 2 per two-dozen Pints in excess of these quotations.
OUR TERMS for Cash payments, Credit, &c., are as follows:—5 per cent discount allowed off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase; Three months' Credit will be allowed to approved parties, without Discount; Interest will be charged at 10 per cent per annum beyond Three months; and at the expiration of Six months from purchase no further Credit will be allowed. MESSES, on comparing our quotations with their London Invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that their wants CAN BE SUPPLIED MORE ECONOMICALLY FROM OUR BOMBAY GODOWNS THAN FROM HOME, while our Stocks will afford as much choice for selection.

IN addition to our own exclusive business of WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, we have been entrusted with AGENCIES for the following Goods, and we shall shortly invite the attention of Traders to samples:—
Iron Bar, Hoop, Sheets, Boiler Plates, and Rupee Bars, also Welsh Iron, Galvanized and Corrugated Sheets.
The Patent Cotton Bale Lock-ties, Rivets, Coach Screws and Bolts, Set Pins, &c.
Revolving Iron and Wood Shutters, Warehouse Lifts, Brass and Zinc Name Plates, &c.
Fire, Garden, and Conservatory Engines, Fire Escapes, Ladders, and Pumps.
Fine Art Pictures, Engravings, and Photographs.
Disinfecting Fluids for preserving Timber, Canvas, Linen, &c

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THE SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

New Bank of Bombay shares declined from 4 to 3¾. premium. Elphinstones from 525 to 520. New Do. from 65 to 60. Mazagons from 500 to 480. Market flat.

BENGAL.—*Feb. 7.*

Stocks.	paid Rs.	½ year's Divnd.	Quotations. Rs.
Agra Bank, Ld.	100	...	110 to 112
Bank of Bengal	1000	3½ p. ct.	1762½
Delhi & London Bank Ld.	250	nil.	240 to 245
National Bank of India	125	4 p. ct.	130
Cal. & S. E. Railway Co.	54½	2½ p. ct.	51 to 52
Delhi Railway Co.	167	2½ p. ct.	Par.
Eastern Bengal Railway	218	2½ p. ct.	224 to 225
East India Railway Co.	218	2½ p. ct.	248 to 250
Port Canning Land Co.	1200	nil.	300 to 290

The market for Government Securities was quiet. Some per cents sold at Rs. 6-0 discount, and 10 years' Debentures at Rs. 3-10 premium.

Only two or three shares in the Bank of Bengal were procurable at Rs. 1,762½.

National Bank shares were bought, for investors' orders, at Rs 130.

Very little business was reported in Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares; the market opened at Rs. 300 and gradually declined to Rs. 290; towards the closing hour, the latter price was not obtainable.—*Englishman, Feb. 8.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEB. 13.

Hadaway, Inspector General, British Medical Service, to join from Kamptee.
Hart, Lieutenant, Royal Engineer, on leave from Kurrachee.
Cockell, Assistant Surgeon Staff Corps, on sick leave from Konean.
Cotton, Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough to Europe from Doorunda.
Hughes, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty from Kurrachee.
Penny, Captain, Royal Engineer on duty from Sholapore.

DEPARTURES.—FEB. 13.

Ashburner, Colonel, Cavalry, to rejoin to Deesa.
Bennett, Captain, Royal Fusiliers, on duty to Poona.
Birch, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, to rejoin to Malligaum.
Lukin, Major, 2nd Dragoon Guards, to rejoin to Mhow.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following officers are allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Lieutenant Colonel A. Macqueen, Bengal Staff Corps, Executive Commissariat Officer Rawul Pindee, for twenty month.

Lieutenant W. C. Allis, Madras General List, attached to Her Majesty's 4th Regiment Madras N.I., via the Cape of Good Hope.

Lieutenant Colonel Brown, Royal Horse Artillery Commanded the Belgaum Brigade from 2nd to 24th January.

The services of Dr. H. C. Boate have been accepted for temporary employment with the Abyssinian Force.

The following promotion is made :—

Cadre 17th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant (Captain in the Staff Corps) George Ernest Blew, to have the position of captain from the 30th December 1867, vice le Touche, deceased.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years, service to be captain from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Staff Corps.

Lieutenant Elborough Martin Woodcock, 4th February 1868.

The undermentioned officers, having completed twenty years' service, to be surgeon major from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Surgeon George Frederick Hughes Brown, 3rd February 1868.

The undermentioned officers, having completed twenty years, service, to be majors from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Staff Corps.

Captain Thomas Leith, Captain and Brevet Major John Watson, C.B., V.C., and Captain and Brevet Major Robert Baigrie, 3rd February 1868.

The following Extract from Station Orders by Lieutenant Colonel Barrow, commanding at Sholapoor, dated Sholapoor, 19th December 1867, is confirmed :—

At the request of the Commissary General, Captain Vibart, station staff officer, will receive charge of the Commissariat Department from Lieutenant Worsley, who has been ordered to proceed to Bombay as soon as possible.

The following Extract from Division Orders by Colonel D. Watson, Commanding Sind Division, dated Kurrachee, 22nd January 1868, is confirmed :—

Major A. L. Busk, Officiating commissioner and Superintendent Rawul Pindee Division, having furnished the prescribed Medical Certificate, is allowed a furlough to Europe for (20) twenty month, *viâ* the Overland Route, and subject to approval of superior authority. This Officer is not available for duty with troops.

The undermentioned officer, having Completed twenty years' service, to be major the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Staff Corps.

Captain Robert Burd, 11th February 1868,

The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, to be captain from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Staff Corps.

Lieutenant Edward William West, 7th February 1868.

The following regiments are brought on the strength of Her Majesty's British Forces in this Presidency, from the 1st of January 1868 :

2nd Dragoon Guards, 1st Battalion 23rd Foot, 66th Foot, 82nd Foot,

Mr. J. O'Grady, Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance Aden, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer of Royal Engineers is entitled to increased pay from the 6th November 1867, inclusive :—

Lieutenant W. H. Haydon.

The services of Lieutenant H. Martin, late 26th Bombay Native Infantry, Deputy Superintendent of Police in the Central Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Bombay Government, with effect from the 20th ultimo.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. M. H. Scott, 3rd Assistant Collector of Kaira, is invested with the powers of a magistrate in the Kaira District.

Mr. A. D. Cary, Acting and Assistant Collector of Surat, is invested with the powers of a magistrate in the Surat District.

Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, Acting 3rd Assistant Collector of Surat is invested with the powers of a magistrate in the Sura District.

Mr. J. M. Campbell, Acting Extra 2nd Assistant Collector of Khandeish, is invested with the powers of a magistrate, and with powers under Acts. XIII. of 1859 and IX. of 1860 in the Khandeish District.

Mr. C. G. Blathwayt, Acting 2nd Assistant Collector of Kulladghee, is invested with the powers of a magistrate in the Kulladghee District.

Azum Venkatrao Narsinvh, Mamlutdar of Ushnee, is invested with the powers of a subordinate magistrate of the 1st class in the Belgaum District.

Asum Seshgirrow Shreenewas, First Karkoon of the Kode Taloora, is invested with the powers of a subordinate magistrate of the 2nd class in the Dharwar District.

Moola Hebuttoolla Abdool Allee and Doctor Manockjee Cursetjee are appointed honorary magistrates, and invested with the powers of subordinate magistrates of the first class in the Surat District.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to accept the resignation of Major T. Nuttall of the appointment of district superintendent of police, Karwar.

The Honorable the Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have sanctioned the adjournment, for six weeks from 1st May next, of the Civil Courts in the Tanna Collectorate, and for six weeks, from the 15th April next, of the Courts in the Ratnagherry Collectorate, with the exception of the Courts of the Joint Judge and Senior Assistant Judge at Ratnagherry.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. N. A. Dalzell, Conservator of Forests, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr. A. D. Carry, to act as Second Assistant Collector of Surat.

Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, to act as third Assistant Collector of Surat.

Mr. J. M. Campbell, to act as Extra Second Assistant Collector of Khandeish.

Mr. C. G. Blathwayt, to act as Second Assistant Collector of Kulladghee.

Mr. J. F. Fernandez, Assistant Revenue Commissioner Northern Division, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for two months from the 2nd instant.

Mr. J. Waddington, First Assistant Collector of Ahmednuggur, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 10th of March next.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant H. Doveton, R. E., has been appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer Bombay Defences.

Mr. T. D. Lizzie received charge of the office of Executive Engineer, Kaira from Captain A. T. Mander, R. E., on the afternoon of the 25th January 1868.

Lieutenant F. W. Joseph, Staff Corps, received charge of the office of the Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad, from Lieutenant H. H. Lee, R. E. on the forenoon of the 3rd February 1868.

The right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Lieutenant Baldwin, R. E, to be an Executive Engineer 4th grade, and to appoint him to act as Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. Wordsworth, B. A., Principal Poona College, has been allowed leave of absence to Europe for six months, commencing from the date of the departure of the Mail of the 15th instant.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence to Europe granted to lieutenant T. R. Carpendale, Bombay Marine, is cancelled, that officer having returned to duty with the permission of her Majesty's secretary of State for India on the 29th ultimo.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—13TH FEB.

Port.	Cotton.	Seed.
To London	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 10 0	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10
„ Liverpool	£3 10s. 0d. to £3 0 0	....
By Overland Route	Rs. 10 to 12 per bale.	....
To China	No business.	....
„ Mauritius		

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Feb. 12.	Vavelet	Snook	Liverpool, Sept. 11
13.	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Kurrachee, Feb. 10
	Bertha	Bang	Stockholm
	Argowan		Cardiff
	Beth Shaw	Duncan	Mauritius, Nov. 22
	City of Ningpo	Anderson	Clyde, Oct. 28
	Janet Mitchell		Calcutta
	Taptee (s)	Drewitz	Mandvee, Feb. 9

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Feb. 13.	Scimitar	Potts	Annesley Bay
	Decision	Cummings	Annesley Bay
	Bombay Castle (s)	Gammon	Annesley Bay
	Zenobia	Hutchinson	Annesley Bay
	Ottawa (s)	Eastley	Annesley Bay
	Mary Ann	Silforesparo	Annesley Bay
	Ann Millicent	Nash	Annesley Bay
	Helen Scott	Gribble	Liverpool
	Rutland	Gardiner	Calcutta
	A. V. S. K. Lutchmee	Nacoda	Cochin and Alipoy

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer *Rangoon*, Rennoldson, bound to Aden and Suez.
Ship *Michael Scott*, Wright, bound to Annesley Bay.
Ship *Hermit*, Thompson, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Rahemany*, Jones, bound to Annesley Bay.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Ship *Queen of the Lake*, for Liverpool.
Steamer *Kurrachee*, for Kurrachee.
Steamer *Taptee*, for Cutch Mandvee.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 13TH THURSDAY, 1868.

					Rs candy.
Oomrawuttee	..	Old	..	..	150 to 156
Akote	..	..	..	..	
Khandeish	..	..	..	..	145 to 147
Barsee	..	..	..	..	
Dhollera	..	..	..	..	165 to 167
Bhownuggur	..	..	..	..	
Broach	..	..	..	..	165 to 167
Veeravul	..	..	..	..	140 to 145
Vingoria	..	..	..	..	160 to 165
Oompta	..	..	..	..	160 to 165
Dharwar Sawginee	..	..	..	..	165 to 170
Oomrawuttee	..	New	..	..	187 to 190
Akote	..	..	..	..	
Broach	..	..	..	..	185 to 190
Ready Sales	..	..	..	..	650 Candies
For delivery	..	..	..	..	500
Market quiet.					

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION OF THE BOMBAY

ALMANAC & DIRECTORY

FOR

1868.

PRICE RUPEES 1½.

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AT THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS,

THE BOMBAY

ALMANAC & DIRECTORY

FOR

1868.

PRICE RUPEES 8; BY POST RUPEES 8½

"PUNCH IN INDIA,"

No. II—VOL. 2.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, Fort, and at Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co.'s, Rampart Row Price Rs. 2 per copy.

TO BE PUBLISHED,

WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER AND PERIODICALLY AS THE BUSINESS OF THE MUNICIPALITY MAY DETERMINE,

THE BOMBAY

MUNICIPAL RECORD

FOR

1868.

PRICE RUPEES 1½ EACH.

NOW READY.

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OF

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FOR FEBRUARY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTENTS :—

MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES :—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES :—
Agra and Neemuch Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA
AGENTS :

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following

Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London :—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

A COPPER PLATE ENGRAVER WANTED.—Apply at the BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS.

COMFORTABLE BOARD AND LODGINGS may be had by Gentlemen with a respectable family in Elphinstone Circle, Fort, from the first of March. Terms moderate. Apply to "A. Z." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

EXPECTED Shortly, best Madeira, Sherry, and Claret.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

NOTICE.—The Marine Branch of the Office of the Accountant General, being under removal to the Elphinstone Circle, will close for business from FRIDAY the 14th to MONDAY MORNING, the 17th instant.

C. E. CHAPMAN,
Deputy Accountant General.
Bombay Accountant General's Office, 13th February, 1868.

NOTICE.—In the Matter of Act XXVIII. of 1836 of the Legislative Council of India, and of the Estate of RUTTONJEE JAMSETJEE PARUCK, lately trading in Bombay.

Notice is hereby given that the final account of the Liquidation with its Vouchers has THIS DAY been filed in the Office of the Prothonotary of the High Court.

MICHAEL R. D'QUADROS }
F. A. SPENCER, } Trustees.
JOHN C. TEASDALE, }

Bombay, 12th February, 1868.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the Meeting of the Shareholders of the East India Bank, advertised to be held on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, is postponed to MONDAY, the 2nd day of March next, at 11 of the clock in the forenoon, when the Liquidators will submit their accounts of the Liquidation up to the 31st day of January last with a Report thereon.

A proposal for the purchase of the Bank's assets and liabilities will also be submitted for the approval of Shareholders.

Particulars of the proposal will be furnished to Registered Shareholders on application at the Bank's Office.

BYRAMJI CURSETJI GHANDY, }
CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY, } Liquidators.
Bombay, 13th February, 1868.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday Evening.

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GRAND CONCERT,
IN THE LARGE HALL, BYCULLA HOTEL.

MONSIEUR SEMELADIS
THE RENOWNED VIOLINIST,
AND
MADEMOISELLE SEMELADIS
THE GRACEFUL AND CELEBRATED VOCALIST,
Will have the honour to give their
FIRST GRAND CONCERT,
ON TUESDAY THE 18TH FEBRUARY.

The commodious Hall has on this occasion been most kindly placed at the command of M. SEMELADIS.

The lighting and other conveniences of the Room being perfect and its position being midway between Malabar Hill, Tardeo, Chinchpoogly, the Fort, &c., M. SEMELADIS trusts that he may be honored with the support of the Ladies and Gentlemen, residents of the Districts abovenamed, who would probably consider it a fatigue to have to attend the Town Hall, the only remaining Building in Bombay where a Concert could be given, and this under disadvantages owing to the peculiar acoustic properties of the Building. M. Semeladis has arrived in Bombay from Madras, where, under the kind patronage of His Excellency Lord Napier, he has given a series of Concerts.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

1	Song and Violin—la muleaux Clochettes	Delatour	Mlle. Semeladis Mon. Semeladis
2	Violin—Scene des bombeaux de Lucie de Lammermoor	Artot	Mon. Semeladis
3	Song—Chanson Bohemienne	Offenbach	Mlle. Semeladis
4	Violin—The Blue Bells of Scotland	Semeladis	Mon. Semeladis
5	Song English—I Been Roaming	E. Buckley	Mlle. Semeladis
6	Violin—Souvenirs d allemagne	Simonsen	Mon. Semeladis

PART SECOND.

1	Piano and Violin—Grand Duo on Guillaume Tell	Osborne et De Beriot	Mlle. Semeladis Mon. Semeladis
2	Song—grand air du Barbier de Seville	Rossini	Mlle Semeladis
3	Violin—Auld Lang Syne	Semeladis	Mon Semeladis
4	Kiss, but never tell	E. Buckley	Mde. Semeladis
5	Yankee Doodle	Vieux temps.	Mon. semeladis
6	Il Baccio	Arditi	Mlle Semeladis

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Doors Open at 8½ P. M.—The Concert will commence at 9 N. B.—Tickets of Admission, Price Rs. 5, can be obtained at the Hotel and of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—SUBSCRIBERS are informed that the next Assembly will take place at FRAMJEE HALL, Breach Candy, on MONDAY EVENING, the 17th instant, instead of TUESDAY the 18th.

Malabar Hill, 9th February, 1868.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL, BYCULLA.

LOCAL COMMITTEE.

The Rev. G. C. REYNELL, M.A.
The Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WARDEN.
HERBERT BIRDWOOD, Esq., M.A., C.S.
GERARD NORMAN, Esq.

Honorary Secretary—JOHN CAMERON, Esq.
Head Master—The Rev. E. H. DUBOIS.

THE Committee of the above School have much pleasure in announcing the opening on the 1st February of a Boarding School, under the Rev. E. H. DuBois, in connection with the School held in the Freemason's Hall, Mazagon. A large house with extensive grounds, and ample accommodation for a number of Boarders has been secured in a healthy part of Byculla.

Children of both sexes from the ages of 6 to 15 will be received, and every effort made to ensure them a happy and comfortable home.

The course of study will be varied according to the age and attainments of the pupils, commencing with the elementary branches and rising to the Matriculation Standard of the University of Bombay. The Home-studies of the Boarders will be under the superintendence of Mr. and Mrs. DuBois and an assistant resident Master.

From the success which has hitherto attended the Day School already established, the Committee have every confidence that this fresh undertaking will meet with adequate support, feeling assured, as they do, that every care will be taken of, and comfort provided for the pupils, and that they will receive a sound, moral, and religious training as well as a good secular education. The Committee earnestly trust that their endeavours thus to provide what has long been felt as an urgent want will meet with a hearty response on the part of parents.

Full particulars as to terms, &c., may be learned on application to the Hon Secretary, JOHN CAMERON, Esq., or the Rev. E. H. DUBOIS, Byculla.

G. C. REYNELL,
Honorary Secretary Diocesan Board of Education.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1868.

THERE is hardly any project which takes more hold on the imagination, or comes more home to our particular interests as Anglo-Indians than that great canal which sooner or later is, we hope, destined to transform the once dreaded Red Sea into a great highway of all nations and change the designation of its portal, "the Gate of Tears." The proposition to connect two vast oceans through the Isthmus of Darien was no doubt grander; but its interest was too vague and distant, and men were apt to dismiss it with merely a certain pleasing emotion of wonder. But Suez is the Halfway House as it were, on our route homeward; one stride across its narrow desert, and we alight at once amid sounds of familiar languages, and the hum of European Politics; and find ourselves surrounded by Parisian fashions. Naturally the Suez Canal is thus uppermost in our thoughts, while we wait for the still more important route of the Euphrates Valley, which looms as yet so uncertainly in the future. And now that steam has stript of its terrors the navigation of the Red Sea, which during all former ages had been so fatal—the importance of its broad road-way, to at least three of the great divisions of the Globe, distinguishes it from all seas;—and it seems part of the "fitness of things" that that insignificant span of land should be divided and the way be thrown open to ships of all the world. Thus it is not surprising that the Suez Canal has occupied the attention of many of our leading men, and several pamphlets have, as all are aware, been written lately by Anglo-Indians, who, in going, or returning, have examined the state of the works. Among these, that of Sir W. Denison stands prominent, as having given rise to a debate at the Institution of Civil Engineers in London last April, which occupied an entire sitting of that body. After an interesting description of his own visit to the works, and a notice of the reports of Robert Stephenson and Mr. Hawkshaw, he draws his conclusions as follows :—

"1st. That (subject of course, to the condition that the relative levels of the Red Sea and the Mediterranean as stated by the French authorities are correct) there will be no extraordinary difficulty in carrying an open salt water channel from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea, of the depth proposed, namely eight metres.

"2nd. That no special difficulty in maintaining this channel need be anticipated.

"3rd. That it will be necessary to modify the section proposed by the French engineers, making the side-slopes much more gradual.

"4th. That the cost of maintaining the above-mentioned depth of water, will be found at first to be largely in excess of the amount estimated. Eventually, it is by no means impossible that means may be found to fix, or check the drift of sand, or to shut it out from the canal. For some years it must be expected, that the ordinary action of the atmosphere, which has filled up former excavations made in this dry desert, will have the same effect in the new canal. Looking at the work as an engineer, there does not appear to be any difficulty which a skilful application of capital may not overcome."

Having presented the paper to the notice of the Institute, Sir W. Denison, finished by stating that he brought it forward for the purpose of eliciting such remarks "as might either justify the opinions he had formed or lead him to acknowledge he was in error, if he felt he was so."

The debate which followed, is, to the unscientific reader eminently discouraging: for every shade of opinion seems to be possible, from the extreme held by Stephenson and the eminent engineers who supported him, "that an open canal upon a level between two seas was an impossibility," to that other very contrary conclusion in Mr. Hawkshaw's Report dated 1865, which even Sir W. Denison considered too favorable, and as "under-estimating the difficulties to be encountered, and the cost of the work." In his remarks Mr. Hawkshaw defended his views on the subject;—but added, that with respect to the amount of outlay, all depended on the time taken in construction, for as they were forced to pay interest out of capital, it might by long delay "be made to cost almost any sum." The withdrawal of the forced labour at first promised by the Pasha of course influences materially this important question; and it is impossible not to admire the energy of the French engineers in substituting machinery for that hand labour, so difficult to obtain. Mr. Hawkshaw strongly advised an alteration of the slopes from 2½ to 1, to 3 to 1, and it appears this suggestion has been carried out; but that in no way satisfied other engineers, who consider a much greater change imperatively necessary, if the works are to be maintained at any practicable expense. Then followed consideration of all the other difficulties either encountered or feared—of land drifts along the course of the canal, and "silting up" at its mouth, of the quantity and probable effect of evaporation, of the deposit of salt in the Bitter Lakes; and, most important of all, of the strength of the through current which may be expected after the canal shall be opened to both seas. With the rise of tide in the Red Sea, aided by the "indraught" caused by evaporation, and the "wave" following the passage of ships, be sufficient to communicate to the water the necessary agitation; or will it be as R. Stephenson feared, "a stagnant ditch?" In one and all of these questions the differences of opinion among high engineering authorities are so great, that the unprofessional reader gives up in despair all attempt at forming one of his own; and feels he must be content to wait and see the result. The one thing which does appear certain, is, that the project can be carried out. There is nothing about it impracticable and all turns on the question of funds. If completion be too long delayed, the cost will be enormous; and after completion the maintenance must certainly absorb much of the profits. Thus, once more, there recurs that, in these days, inevitable question, which cuts short many a noble scheme—Will it pay? The fact is, such an enterprise is grand enough, to be undertaken jointly by all nations, and ought not to be done at the risk of private shareholders. If that "brotherhood of man" of which we hear so much, and see so little,—did really exist among us,—with what ease could such a splendid work be begun and ended. Each nation by its government contributing its fair share to the universal treasury; content to leave out the sordid question, "will it pay" in money, in the certainty that a grander return will be made than can be calculated by francs or pounds. Utopian idea! Yes, too truly Utopian, and ready made for the sneer—and yet for all that, common sense would say that such an exemplification of the vulgar proverb, "many hands make light work," would be clearly and simply for the benefit of all, and would not press heavily on any. Such common sense, however, would argue a state of the world which is not for our generation; but may yet come nevertheless. Let us hope that the idea, like a little seed will be nourished in the international mind, and we may adopt the old Italian saying "If it be a rose it will bloom."

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* :—The *Moniteur Scientifique* asserts that one of the exhibitors at the late Paris Exhibition obtained a prize from the commissioners for an instrument which has been known for the last two hundred years as an original invention. The exhibitor in question is Father Secchi, the well-known Jesuit professor of Rome, and the instrument (which he called the "metereograph) sent by him to the Exhibition gained him the first prize and the cross of an officer of the Legion of Honour. Soon after these honours were awarded to Father Secchi, some scientific men examined the "metereograph," and found that it was simply a copy of Morland's steelyard barometer, which was presented by its inventor to Charles II. in the seventeenth century.

THE same :—During the past year the ruling families of Europe have been increased by eleven births (four boys and seven girls) and three marriages—those of King George of Greece with the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia; of Count Philip of Flanders, brother to the King of Belgium, with the Princess Mary of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, and of Don Carlos, infante of Spain, with the Princess Margaret of Parma. The number of the sovereigns of Europe is now thirty-eight—viz. three emperors, the Sultan, the Pope, ten kings, two queens, six grand-dukes, five dukes, and ten princes. The oldest of these is the Pope, who is seventy-five. After him come the King of Prussia and the Duke of Anhalt, both of whom are over seventy. The average age of the European sovereigns is forty-four years, and twenty-two of them have already exceeded that age. During the past year two sovereigns, the Princes of Reuss (younger line) and Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, ascended the throne. Four sovereigns are unmarried besides the Pope, namely, the King of Bavaria, the Duke of Brunswick, and the two Princes of Lichtenstein and Reuss (Senior line).

THE same :—An interesting contribution to Shakspearian literature has just been published at Vienna, under the title of "Shakspeare's First Appearance in the Burg Theatre," by Bruno Bucher. The author shows that the Burg Theatre at Vienna was the first in Germany in which the plays of Shakspeare were performed. There were at that time already some good German translations of the poet by Wieland and Eschenburg (1762-1775), but the first Shakspearian play put on a German stage was an adaptation of "Richard III." by Weisse, which was produced at the Burg Theatre on the 28th of April 1770. Notwithstanding the sharp criticism with which this adaptation was received by Lessing, another of "Romeo and Juliet," by the same writer, came out at the Burg on the 12th of September, 1772. "Macbeth" was first produced at the National Theatre at Vienna in the same year, and "Hamlet" on the 14th of Feb., 1778. On the 29th of Jan., 1780, appeared a German version of "King Lear" by J. C. Bock, in which Lear does not die in the last act, but goes with Cordelia to France; and in the same year the Karuthnerthor Theatre produced a very mutilated version of "The Tempest" by Schink, who in the following year translated "The Taming of the Shrew." On the 4th of November, 1782, Schroder, the actor, brought out "Henry IV." in which he himself took the part of Falstaff, but without success. "Cymbeline" was produced under the title of "Imogen" on the Vienna stage on the 16th of December, 1782, and was much applauded by the Viennese. An adaptation of "The Merry Wives of Windsor" appeared under the title of "Hannibal von Dornenberg; or, the Greedy Soldier," on the 31st of January, 1784, and was followed by "Othello" in 1785, "Coriolanus" in 1789, and "Much Ado about Nothing" in 1793. The Shakspeare mania died out at Vienna about this date, and has not since been revived.

WE extract the following from the *Gazette of India* :—With reference to Government General Order No. 782 of the 7th August 1867, publishing a despatch from the Secretary of State laying down that that portion of Colonel Maxweil's column, and that portion only, which crossed the Jumna, and took part in the reduction of Calpee, is to be held to have established a right to share in the Prize Money taken by the Central India Field Force, it is hereby notified that the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India has since decided that all officers and men who can be shown, on whichever bank placed, to have taken an active part in the reduction of Calpee, will be admitted to share in the prize above referred to.

THE *Pioneer* :—We believe that Sir Richard Temple has accepted the office of Finance Minister for India, and we shall be glad if our belief prove well founded. We think that Sir R. Temple may do justice to the demands of the appointment, and we are quite sure that the present tenant has not done so. The Mr. Temple of old Punjab days showed a particular aptitude for finance, not perhaps so much in its arithmetical and clerk-like aspect, but as a statesman sees it, in connection with politics and the moral and material progress of a country. Sir Richard is an artist, and, like a more famous one, whenever and whatever he paints, he mixes his colours with brains. We had a lurking fear, too, that as Foreign Secretary he might have coloured a little too highly. Finance will temper his tendency to the picturesque. We can imagine all the "mild surprise" with which the gentle luminaries of our financial department will view the *shunting* of such a comet into their peaceful orbit. The personage who wouldn't if he could, and that other who couldn't if he would, do anything for our money matters, may regard the incursion of Sir Richard Temple with as much inanimate horror as the china can feel towards the bull. On the whole, we cannot pretend to regret Mr. Massey, but we commiserate Mr. Lushington: above all we congratulate India. Indolence and incompetence are certain disadvantages; untiring diligence and great ability though eccentric, permit hope.

THE *Englishman* :—We have been informed that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to remit the sentence of penal servitude on Captain M. J. Cunningham, as well as the stoppages awarded by the court-martial by which he was tried, but has approved of the sentence directing him to be cashiered. On the receipt of the above intelligence, Captain Birch, the Brigade Major at Fort William, at once proceeded to the Presidency Jail, where the prisoner was confined, with the order for his release.

THE same :—At the sitting of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations on Friday morning, the Hon'ble Mr. Maine resumed his usual seat. Amongst the other business of the morning, the Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell obtained leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the collection, by means of stamps of fees payable in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William. We have not as yet been able to obtain a copy of this Bill, but we understand that it is intended to include in it power to extend its provisions to the High Courts of Madras and Bombay. In his remarks, Mr. Cockerell stated that the introduction of this Bill had been rendered necessary by the fact of some of the attornies of the High Court being largely in arrear in payment of their Court fees. To such an extent had this prevailed that the Chief Justice had been obliged to issue orders on more than one occasion, prohibiting such attornies from practising until their arrears were paid up. We are well aware that several members of the profession have for some years been advocating the introduction of the system of payment by stamps, as more beneficial both for the public and themselves, for the public as ensuring the more rapid performance of their business, and for themselves as enabling them to get their bills of costs passed through the Taxing Master's office with less delay. The principle of the present Bill is one of which we approve in every way, for it puts an end to a system which has hitherto only proved an advantage to the harpies of the profession.

THE same:—Amongst our extracts will be found an article from the *Bombay Saturday Review*, criticising the remarks which the *Times of India* permitted itself to hazard on the Report of the Directors of the Bank of Bengal for the half-year ending 31st December last. That the *Times of India* should write with a well marked prejudice; that it should be recklessly blind to the real facts of the case; and that it should import into the question it professes to discuss matters in every way foreign is unfortunately only to be looked for. It accuses the Directors of making an apology for their amalgamation scheme, and yet it was the Bombay Bank and the *Times of India* which first propounded this scheme, a scheme which Sir Bartle Frere used all the weight of his great influence to recommend to the Government of India. The *Times of India* has in financial matters a very simple creed. Setting out with the cry,—"*No expose* of the affairs of the old Bank;" it goes on—"there is no Bank but the new Bank of Bombay and the *Times of India* is its prophet!" Those who have really the interest of Bombay at heart, who remember through what a depth of financial degradation she has come, and how imperfectly a Bank with only fifty lakhs of capital can meet her necessities, would welcome the employment in Bombay of the surplus funds of the Bank of Bengal. The presence of this Bank they feel and acknowledge would be the most effectual check on any vagaries in which a local institution might dream of indulging. The Government have had proof of its value, of an agency of the Bank of Bengal at Bombay, and yet it prefers apparently to be led by the violence of the *Times of India*, rather than by the calm, temperate, and sensible views of the rest of the Bombay Press.

THE RECENT ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF SIR SALAR JUNG.

THE Hyderabad correspondent of the *Englishman* gives further particulars concerning the recent attempted assassination of Sir Salar Jung.

"*Hyderabad, 30th January* 1868.

"Since writing my last I have heard that the would-be assassin of the Minister has been recognised. He was, it would appear, originally the slave of an Arab, in whose house he was brought up. Since his master's death he has been in service with different masters, but more generally he has acted the part of an Eastern loafer. His general mode of life has been dissolute and debauched. He is one of the victims of *bhang*. His wife, disgusted with his brutality, and frightened at the effect upon him of the drug which rendered him for a time a raving madman, separated from him, and afterwards, taking the matter before the Cazees, received a divorce. The man says that against these proceedings he presented a petition to Salar Jung, by whom he was referred to the Court, that is, to the very men who had decided against him, and against whose views he had sought justice at the hands of the Minister. This, he thought, was a mere mockery, and hence he resolved to revenge himself and to slay the man who refused to help him.

"The full details of the affair have not yet been divulged. The assassin had an accomplice, who was seen by the Minister's attendants and others, but who, in the *melee* which ensued on the shots being fired, managed to effect his escape. The pistol he used is not his own, another proof that he was not alone in his villainy. He will not, however, say to whom the pistol belongs, nor will he give up the name of the person who he confesses by implication was with him. To all enquiries he repeats the tale I have given you above about his wife, varying it only by the assertion that Salar Jung deserved death for his association with the English, if for no other reason.

GOSSIP FROM MYSORE.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

BANGALORE, 5TH FEBRUARY,

It is excessively gratifying to the performer to "blow one's own trumpet," perhaps, because in this weary world one gets so few opportunities of playing a solo with any chance of applause, and, therefore, your correspondent does not hesitate to blow a stentorian note in honour of Lord Adare, who

for the purpose of making the deceased's bed. Deceased was sitting in an arm chair, and was dressed at the time. He saw a piece of cotton in both of the deceased's nostrils, and he also saw him dip a piece of cotton into the measure glass produced before the Court, and put it into his mouth. The measure glass was standing on the table near the deceased, and near it was a phial. About 8 o'clock witness heard the deceased crying out. He went into his room and saw the deceased running up and down the room as if he was in great pain. Witness then ran for Dr. Anderson and returned at about 9 o'clock, when he found the deceased lying dead near his bed. Deceased when he called out in great pain did not say any words, but only "oh! oh!," loud enough to be heard in the street.

Dr. Anderson in his evidence said that the deceased was engaged in making up medicine when he left the office in the evening. On his return home at about 10 P. M. he found deceased lying dead on his back with the head partly under the foot of the bed. He had a piece of cotton in the left nostril, and there was froth issuing from his mouth. Both arms were extended and the fingers of both hands were tightly clenched; he was dressed in his shirt. On the table in the room were a medicine measure glass an a small vial, both of which were produced before the Jury, the latter being labelled "acid hydrocydil or dilute" prussic acid. There was no fluid in the measure glass. Deceased had been suffering for a long period from great sleeplessness at night. All the remedies taken by the deceased seemed to fail. Witness had heard him express an opinion that he thought that a dose of prussic acid might perhaps do him good, and he, witness, thought that he had heard him say he had tried it. He had never known him put a piece of cotton up his nostril. Deceased was in very good circumstances, and had no cause of unhappiness. Witness considered that the continued inhalation of prussic acid would be sufficient to cause death.

From an examination of the body, Dr. Sydney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, was of opinion that the deceased's death was caused by the inhalation, probably, of prussic acid. He had known it used in medicine to allay nervous irritability, and it was commonly used for such purpose in combination with other drugs. The jury returned the following verdict:—The jury find that the deceased died from a dose of diluted prussic acid administered by himself, and incautiously taken for the purpose of obtaining relief from nervous irritability.

TRAFFIC BETWEEN CENTRAL ASIA AND BRITISH INDIA

The annexed papers have been placed at our disposal by Government:—

From Lieutenant-Colonel Sir H. W. R. GREEN, K. C. S. I. AND C. B., Political Superintendent and Commandant on the Frontier of Upper Sind,

To W. H. HAVELOCK, Esq., Acting Commissioner in Sind.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward a Return of the amount of traffic which has crossed the British border at Jacobabad into India, *en route* from Central Asia *via* the Bolan Pass, from the opening of the Kafilla season in September 1867 to the present date.

2. There is another route crossing the Sind Frontier at a small town called Rojan, to the westward of Jacobabad. The Returns from this I have not yet received.

3. During the passage of the above merchandize *via* the Bolan Pass and through Cutch Gundava, I have received but one complaint of the theft of four camels during the night between the town of Bagh and that of Burshooree; and, on the subject being brought to the notice of His Highness the Khan's Agent residing at Jacobabad, the full amount of the value of the camels, as stated by the complainants, was paid to them.

4. No complaints of any sort have been brought to my notice of any charge beyond that allowed by the Treaty between the British Government and Balooch State, having been made by any of His Highness the Khan's officials on any articles of traffic.

5. Up to the present time no regular traffic Returns have been kept during the Kafilla season, but, for the future, a regular one, with any remarks worthy of record, shall be forwarded to your office at the close of the season.

6. The accompanying Return in no way refers to the merchandize which has passed by the Upper or Khelat route direct to Kurrachee *or via* the Gundava Pass. I have sent to obtain a Return of these from His Highness' Customs officers, and hope to be able to prove that, in no State, including India Proper and the whole of the Native States, are merchants so secure from molestation and loss as those passing through the wilds of Beloochistan, inhabited by the most accomplished thieves in the world, and numbering probably 40,000 armed men.—I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) H. W. R. GREEN, Lieut.-Col.,
Political Superintendent, Frontier Upper Sind.
Political Superintendent's Office, Jacobabad, 8th January 1868.

SUBMITTED to Government.—The facts reported in paragraph 6 of Sir H. Green's letter will, the Acting Commissioner trusts, be regarded by Government as very satisfactory.

(Signed) W. H. HAVELOCK, Acting Commissioner in Sind.

Commissioner's Office, Kurrachee, 24th January 1868.

RESOLUTION.—The Commissioner in Sind should be informed that Government concurs with him in regarding the results disclosed by this report to be very satisfactory. The satisfaction of Government should be conveyed to the Khan of Khelat, with reference to the security which merchants and other travellers enjoy in passing through His Highness' dominions.

Copy of this report should be forwarded to the Government of India, Her Majesty's Secretary of State, and the Chamber of Commerce.

MEMORIAL TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE BY SHAREHOLDERS OF THE OLD BANK OF BOMBAY.

A MEMORIAL from shareholders in the old Bank of Bombay, addressed to the Secretary of State for India in Council, has been drawn up in England, and copies can be had from Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Company, Bombay, who have been "authorised by the Committee of English shareholders to receive subscriptions towards defraying the expenses attending the preparation and presentation of the memorial." The memorial, a pamphlet of 40 pages, commences by stating the losses of the Bank as almost £2,000,000 out of its £2,090,000 of capital stock, and that there is a still further liability for calls in respect of shares in other companies on which it has lent its money, and of which it had taken assignments, in violation of its original Act of Incorporation, and also of the Act reconstituting it in 1863. The investments of the memorialists were in the shares of a Government Bank, and the chief inducement to make the investment had been the perfect security which, as such, it appeared to hold out to them. From the intimate connection of the Government with the Bank the memorialists are of opinion that Government became unlimitedly liable for the losses. Under such a constitution as that of the Bank of Bombay, it was obviously impossible that any serious risk of one's capital could be incurred by becoming a shareholder in the Bank, unless the provisions of the Act of Incorporation should be deliberately violated. And it was equally clear that those provisions could not be violated without the knowledge and connivance of the three official Directors appointed by the Government; while it must be also evident that for such violation to be successful it must further take place with the knowledge of the Bombay Government itself, unless the latter wholly neglected to perform the duty of inspection and control which was cast on it by the Act of Incorporation. The memorialists then quote from the opinions of Mr. Massey and Sir William Mansfield, and state their impression that Mr. Massey considered that Government had virtually guaranteed the shareholders against the insolvency of the Bank, and that Sir William directly ascribed the losses to the directors appointed by Government. The memorialists say that the most absolute legal obligation may exist to do a thing, and yet from the peculiar circumstances of the case such obligation may be very difficult if not impossible of enforcement, and they do not blind themselves to the difficulties in this case. Without going into this question, however, they feel confident that if they shall establish such a case as would undoubtedly render the governing body of a Bank liable to the shareholders in a Court of Equity in England, the Government of Her Majesty will not seek to take advantage of any technical obstacles that may lie in the way of the shareholders enforcing their rights, but will honourably accept the responsibilities of the position into which its officers have brought it, and as honourably discharge the liabilities which those responsibilities impose upon it. It was not asserted, they understand, that the directors, in making the loans, which have been the occasion of the Bank's ruin, have acted either in the spirit of their Act or in any way according to the intention of the framers of it; but it had been asserted that a clause that crept into the Act in drafting it—no one seems precisely to know how—and which has since been repealed, will, at any rate, cover what the Directors profess to have done under it. If this were so, it could only relieve the Government of its legal liability at the cost of a very great enhancement of its moral responsibility; for it was the Government itself that had the drawing of the Act, the introduction of it, and the carriage of it throughout, and therefore the Government alone could be to blame for any extreme act of negligence of this sort, and its consequences. But more than this; it was the Government, through its three official Directors, that had to see to the Act's proper administration; and as it had the absolute legislative as well as executive authority in its hands, it had the power to step in on the instant and amend the Act, as soon as it perceived the use the clause was being turned to. The memorialists submit that such defence must wholly fail the directors; and in setting up such a defence the directors had omitted to take into consideration that Acts of the Legislature were subject to rules of construction, and that they were not only bound to keep within the four corners of their special law of incorporation, but also within the general law as applicable to all in their situation. The memorial then goes on to prove that the directors had failed to keep within the law. Referring to the obligation of the Government directors not to be mixed up in speculation, or engaged in trade, the memorial says:—"By the very shares through loans on which they were parties to the Bank being ruined, they are stated to have made (or some of them) such fortunes as they never could have acquired by their savings from their official salaries. Between a direct bribe and the allotment of shares at par, which have been run up to such a premium as to enable the allottee to put on the instant an enormous sum as difference into his pocket, your memorialists are unable to perceive the smallest distinction; and in this way immense douceurs are stated to have been given to the Government Directors by the promoters and directors of the notorious Bombay Reclamation or Back Bay Company, of whose worthless paper the Bank is said to hold a million." The memorialists then set forth in detail the extensive connections of the commercial directors with the companies "through loans to whose promoters and directors and on their shares the Bank had been ruined;" and afterwards proceed to examine into the several modes in which the Bank's losses were incurred, and as to how far the conduct of the directors in making these loans was in conformity with or in violation of their Act of Incorporation, or in accordance with the duties legally binding on them as trustees for the shareholders, pointing out in what way the Act had been violated. One paragraph on this subject may be quoted, viz.—"Your memorialists have observed over and over again, that there are very stringent obligations which are legally binding on directors of all banks towards their shareholders, wholly irrespective of the provisions of their deeds of settlement or Acts of Incorporation; and there could hardly be a better proof of the gross and unpardonable manner in which those duties must have been disregarded by the directors of the Bank of Bombay than their flinging away something like a million seven hundred thousand pounds sterling of the Bank's money within about a twelve-month, in wholly unsecured loans—loans, be it observed, not made for the most part, as is obvious to mercantile or trading firms, in the ordinary course of business, but lent by the Directors to themselves, their fellow-directors, and their friends and fellow-gamblers in the various bubble companies with which Bombay was then inundated. Whatever, therefore, might have been the wording of the Act of 1863, it could afford no justification for such conduct as this was; but your memorialists hope to make it clear to you that no such lending on the mere personal security of the borrower was sanctioned by the Act of 1863, under which the Bank was re-incorporated." The prayer of the memorial runs thus:—"Your memorialists most respectfully pray that, taking the premises into consideration, you will cause an account to be taken of all such moneys as may have been lent by the Directors of the Bank of Bombay in contravention of the terms of their Act, as well as of their duty as trustees for the shareholders, and lost in the several manners herein shown or otherwise, and that you will direct the amount so found to be replaced in the Bank by the Government of Bombay, to the account of the capital stock of the institution, leaving that Government to take such steps in regard to its own and the commercial directors concerned as it may deem the circumstances of the case to require."

THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

Notice is hereby given that the Petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh Year of Victoria, Chapter XXI:—

Nusserwanjee Rustomjee, a merchant and an estate broker.

Sewjee Dairaz, Mooljee Sewjee, Ramjee Dairaz, and Khemjee Hunsraz, trading in partnership with Ebram Huson, under the name and Firm of Mooljee Sewjee and Company, as General Merchants.

Latib Noor Mahomed and Ramchunder Sewajee, lately traded in partnership with Essack Ebram and Ebram Essack, under the style of Latib Noor Mahomed, Ebram Essack, and Essack Ebram, as dealers in Timber.

Sha Moolchund Narayen, formerly a merchant now a servant in the employ of one Hurgoondass Atabeerdass.

Goreebaee, wife of Ladha Jatta, and Cassoom Ludha, vegetable sellers.

Hormusjee Sapoorjee, a servant in the employ of Hormusjee Merwanjee and Co.

Coarsey Maljee and Passoo Nagsey, merchants

Ahmed Abdoolla and Abba Ahmed, trading as general merchants.

Thacker Cooverjee Dewcurn, lately trading as a general merchant and commission agent in partnership with one late Vussonjee Gopaljee, under the name and firm of Cooverjee Dewcurn.

Nusserwanjee Manockjee, unemployed.

Meer Ahmed Ally Meer Ameer Ally, Ameerbee his wife, Meerzebeg Husson Allybeg, and Goolam Husson Heemut Khan, the first, second and fourth are cooks, and the third is unemployed.

Hajee Ahmed Allarukia and Sudary Taz Mahomed, the first is a labourer and the second a weaver.

Moosa Casum and Sona, woman, the first is a hack buggy keeper and the second a courtezan.

Mahomed Syed bin Abdool Cadir Hafiz, unemployed.

William Crawford Priggin, unemployed.

Ahmed Ally Husson Ally, unemployed.

Ally Saheb bin Shaik Adam Gorumbay, unemployed.

Abba Vulee Husson and Ausbaee, widow of the late Jeewa Husson, dealers in vegetables.

Orders in the matters of the above-named Insolvents' Petitions, that the real and personal Estates and Effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court, under Section VII. of the said Act, have been duly made.

FORT POLICE COURT—13TH FEBRUARY.

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

THEFTS.—Muthoora Kooverjee, a reputed thief, was found guilty of stealing a cap from the head of a child on Wednesday evening, and was sentenced to receive 12 stripes.—Antone Francis, a cook, aged fifty, was sentenced to receive 10 stripes for having stolen on Wednesday two pieces of gunny value Rs. 2.—Shaik Sumdo Shaik Ahmed, a servant, was found guilty of having stolen a Rs. 50 currency note belonging to Mr. George Nicoll. Being only a boy, he was sent to the Reformatory.

ASSAULT.—Gopal Atmaram and Gordun Atmaram, who were charged with having assaulted Baga Liller, were each bound over in Rs. 30 each to keep the peace for six months.

THE cart-driver whose bullock on Monday gored the horse of Mr. Wildy to the heart was on Wednesday fined Rs. 5. An action for the value of the horse is about to be raised in the Small Cause Court against Calliandass Sewjee, the owner of the bullock.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—13TH FEB.

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

THEFT.—Govind Ragco was charged with stealing a quantity of cotton thread, of the value of seven rupees, the property of one Seewa Luckma. The prisoner admitted the offence before a policeman and pointed out a Marwarree with whom the property was pawned. The prisoner was sentenced to receive ten stripes.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—Hurrychund Narayen was charged with embezzling a sum of ten annas, being the fares of railway tickets of the G. I. P. Railway Company.

Gooldass Khemjee stated that on Wednesday last he proceeded to Tanna from the Dadur station by the 6 P. M. train. He got a ticket from the prisoner to whom he paid five annas. The prisoner also gave a ticket to a Purdasee and received five annas from him. Witness gave up his ticket at Tanna to the person who was collecting tickets. After having proceeded ten or fifteen paces a policeman came up to him and caught him by the hand, stating that the date on his ticket was wrong. The Purdasee who was also in the same carriage with him was also apprehended. The policeman brought them back to Byculla station by the 8 P. M. train and placed them before Mr. Inspector Smith.

The prisoner urged in defence that the charge was trumped up against him by two sepoys who were on bad terms with him.

His Worship on the evidence before him convicted the offender and sentenced him to be imprisoned for one month in the County Jail with hard labour.

Mr. Cleveland, solicitor to the Company, conducted the case on behalf of the prosecution.

SPORTING.

BOMBAY RACES—1868.

FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13.

THREE RACES were run to-day, and too of them were remarkably successful. The increase in the number of entries was very gratifying, there being no less than seven for one race and five for another. We hope to see this improvement maintained. As on the previous days there were numerous spectators of the events, H. E. the Governor being again present.

The following is an account of the contests:—

First Race—"His Highness Aga Khan's Purse."—Rs. 1,200. For all Maiden Arabs. Weigh, for age. Winners of the "Dealers' Plate" and "Derby" 5 lbs. extra. Winner of both 7 lbs. 2 miles. Entrance 20 G. M., H. F. To close and name on the 1st June 1867. Three horses from different stables to start or the Purse will be withheld.

The horses which entered for this race were Mr. Field's G. A. H. Kohinoor, Captain Ahmed Abdoola (8 st. 5 lbs.); H. H. Aga Khan's G. A. C. Khusro, Syed (8 st. 3 lbs.); and Hajee Abdool Wahab's G. A. C. Hajee, Mr. Rizzack (8 st. 3 lbs.) Hajee, we believe, was slightly the favourite, but there was a good deal of betting on Khusro also, particularly by the Aga's friends. There was one false start, in which Hajee went off too soon, and kept running for a considerable time unnecessarily. On the next start the horses got off very fairly, and in a few seconds their order was Hajee first, Kohinoor second, and Khusro third. On coming into the straight (the start having been from a point half a mile to the eastward of the Stewards' stand), Khusro closed up to Kohinoor and soon passed her; and the rivals remained in this order over the greater part of the course, Kohinoor, however, falling further behind, and Khusro making up steadily on Hajee. In emerging from behind the haystacks, Khusro and Hajee were neck and neck, and the former continued to gain ground, taking the lead, and keeping it all the rest of the way, notwithstanding all that Hajee's rider could do. Khusro was an easy winner, and Kohinoor was far in the distance. The first half mile was run in 53 sec., and the whole race occupied 3 min. 54 sec.

Second Race.—"The Stewards' Handicap"—For all horses that have started during the Meeting. 1½ mile. Rs. 300 from the Fund, with an entrance of 5 G. M.

The horses that took part in this contest were—Mr. Field's B. A. H. Chance, Captain Ahmed Abdoola (8 st. 10 lbs.); Captain Joy's B. A. H. Dervish, Calton (8 st. 10 lbs.); Mr. Walford's B. A. H. Upas, Mr. Rizzack (8 st. 2 lbs); H. H. Aga Khan's G. A. H. Maneghee, Syed (8 st. 6 lbs.); and Ally Asker's C. A. H. Tehran, Brewtey (8 st. 4 lbs.) Upas seemed to be the favourite, and Chance was considered the next likeliest. After two false starts the five horses went away beautifully. Upas took up the lead, and Chance and Maneghee kept together for a time, Tehran lying next, and Dervish last. Maneghee succeeded in getting ahead, Dervish gained ground beautifully, and Tehran was left in the rear; and this was the order of the runners at the time when they entered that part of the course where unfortunately the view of them is obstructed. On re-appearing they were almost in a cluster, but Tehran was still last; and in coming into the straight it was evident there was going to be a hard struggle between Dervish, Upas, and Maneghee. After a fine piece of running, which raised cheers from the crowd, these three horses came in so close that an experienced eye was required in deciding their order. Maneghee was pronounced to have won the race by a head, and it was a dead heat between Upas and Dervish for the second place. The other two were close behind—Tehran fourth, and Chance last. The time occupied was 2 min. 55 sec.

Third Race.—The "Great Bombay Sweepstakes."—100 G. M. each. H. F. 2½ miles. For all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. Winners once during the season to carry 4 lbs. extra, twice 7 lbs., and oftener 10 lbs. To close on the 15th November 1867, and horses to be named the day before the Race.

This was a walk over, the only horse entered being Capt. Joy's C. Aus. H. Cœur de Lion.

Fourth Race.—"The Whim."—Rs. 200 from the Fund, with a Sweepstakes of 15 G. M. For all horses. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. 1½ miles. To close and name the day before the Race.

Three horses had entered for this race—viz. Ally Asker's C.A.H. Tehran, Mr. Walford's B. A. G. Upas, and Capt. Joy's C.A.H. Cœur de Lion, but the two first having run for the "Stewards' Handicap" only a few minutes before, were not allowed by their owners to contest this prize, particularly (it was whispered) as their opponent was to be Cœur de Lion. This was therefore a walk over by Captain Joy's horse.

Fifth Race.—"A Hack Race."—Rs. 200 from the Fund. ½ a Mile. Catch weights, over 11 stone. Entrance 2 G. M. 4 Horses from different stables to start or the public money will be withheld.

For this race there were seven entries, the horses being Captain Ahmed Abdoola's G. A. H. Banker, ridden by owner; the G. A. H. Shamrock, nominated by Captain Stack and ridden by him; Mr. Sinclair's A. H. Shetlander, owner; Mr. Walker's C. A. H. Locket, Mr. G.; Mr. M's C. A. H. Australia, Mr. B.; H. H. Aga Khan's G. A. H. Abdool Wahab; and Mr. H's B. A. H. Braham, Mr. D. The weight in every case was 11st. Locket was said to be the favourite, but Shamrock and Australia were also well backed. It was to be regretted that it was a little dusky by the time this race was run, but it was appreciated by the spectators notwithstanding. On starting, Australia went quickest away, Braham, Locket, and Banker following in the order named. In rounding into the straight Braham took a somewhat wide sweep, while Shamrock kept to the inside and began to gain ground. A fine race ensued, and was watched with eager attention. At about half way from the winning post Shamrock came on with a rush, and, admirably managed by his rider, succeeded in winning the race by three quarters of a length over Braham, Banker coming in third.

The next races will be on Saturday, and Tuesday will be the last day.

Extra Race for Saturday 15th February 1868.

"A Hurdle Race."—1 mile, for all horses. Arabs to carry 10 st. 7 lbs.; over 5 hurdles 3 ft. 6 in. high. Rs. 200 from the fund, with an entrance of 2 G. M. The winner to pay Rs. 25 towards expenses. Four horses from different stables to start, or the public money will be withheld. Entrances to be sent in to the undersigned at the Byculla Club before 5 P. M. on Friday next, 14th instant.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SURAT, FEBRUARY 12TH.

A great pressure of business has prevented my writing for some time, and really Surat has, for the last month, afforded nothing in the way of news worth writing about. The 13th were inspected by General Tapp on the 20th and 21st of last month, and the General, I believe, expressed his satisfaction with everything. He then went with the Executive Engineer and Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General to Bulsar to fix a site for rest houses for European troops, which are to be built there, and afterwards returned to Ahmedabad, stopping at Baroda to inspect the 25th N. I. and Detachment of Artillery there. Government are likely to have their hands pretty full this season. In addition to the Abyssinians and the Waghurs, the Naikras, a tribe of Bheels in the Punch Mahals, are up. I have not as yet heard the particulars, but believe that some scoundrel or other, who calls himself an incarnation of the deity (which of their deities, I don't know), has deluded a number of the Bheels to follow him, but with what object is not as yet clear. Two Companies of the 28th N. I. have been sent out from Baroda, and three Companies of the 13th here have been ordered by telegram to hold themselves in readiness to start at once under Lieutenant Colonel Macgowan. It would therefore appear that the Naikras are likely to give trouble. It is to be hoped that the fanatic who has caused this rising will soon be caught and strung up, and sent to join the deities (?) in the lower regions, with whom he doubtless has the closest affinity. The Broach districts were visited, on the 25th and 26th of last month, by the rain, which appears to have fallen about the same time in various other parts of the country. There were several very heavy showers, and the streets of Broach, which are all nullahs running into the Nerbudda, were, as usual, converted into so many running streams. The cotton is said to have suffered from this unseasonable rain, but it seemed to me not much the worse for it. The bales are beginning to flow rapidly into Broach now, and the ginning factories are in full swing. Broach is at last to have a proper Civil Hospital. Some two or three years ago, Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy presented the handsome sum of Rs. 25,000 for a new building, (the existing one being a miserable old shed, originally built for some other purpose) on the condition that Government would grant a like amount. Considerable delay has occurred, the Executive Engineer being overburthened with other work, in preparing the design and estimates. They have, however, been at last sanctioned to the amount of Rs. 67,000, and the work will be at once commenced. The building has, I believe, been designed in accordance with the newest sanitary principles, and also with an iew to good architectural effect. As regards this, however, I shall better be able to give my opinion after it is built. The Broach Cotton Exhibition, about which there was no end of talk some six months ago, has apparently been knocked on the head, nothing being at present said regarding it. This is a great pity, as any encouragement and stimulus given to improved agriculture, in such a rich district as Broach, could not fail to prove beneficial. We were all in great hopes, that another year would see the removal of the Sudder distillery into new buildings about a mile from the town, and for which plans and estimates were long ago approved of. We are, however, I believe, to be disappointed, as Government have not Civil Funds to spare for the purpose during 1868-69. The new distillery, with a road to it, was estimated to cost more than a lakh and a half, and is eventually to be complete in every respect. An improved still apparatus, of the simplest kind, is being prepared in England, and, if successful, will be largely employed by the native distillers. The refuse from the old distillery at present falls into a tidal creek running through a portion of the town, and as a lot of fishermen live close by, and throw their offal into the same creek, the nuisance is almost insufferable, and has long been a source of complaint. The Suratees will now have to put up with the stench for a year or two longer, but, judging from the way they defile the streets and lanes in front of their very doors, I daresay the infliction won't press very heavily on them. "What can't be cured must be endured" is an adage peculiarly suitable to the native temperament, and will, doubtless, console them in the present instance.

KURRACHEE, 8TH FEBRUARY, 1868.

ALL seems bustle and confusion since the arrival of the Governor in Sind. Big folks and small folks alike have been on the *qui vive*, but the sensation is over to-day, and Sir Seymour, I fancy, is not a little glad that it will be so, as he must himself have been fairly bothered. Since his advent in Kurrachee he has been busy. He held a grand levee at Government House, when all who cared to see him presented themselves, and amongst the number was one who was refused admittance, as he was not a gentleman, and was not clad as such; then His Excellency visited the Hubb, as the invitation of Khan Bahadoor Moorad Khan, upon whom too much praise cannot be bestowed for his undaunted perseverance in the water-scheme undertaken by him. Afterwards Sir Seymour left with his staff for Hydrabad, where also he held a Durbar for the reception, chiefly, I believe, of the Sind Meers, who mustered strongly on the occasion. Thence he went on to Sehwan to inspect the Munchur, the finest lake in Sind, so notorious also for the small game to be had on it, and returned again to Kurrachee on Thursday evening last, the railway people doing him the same honors that were done on Sir Seymour's departure by rail. So much for a big man. As Milton says

"Not Babylon
Nor great Alcario such magnificence
Equalled in all their glories.

But to day everything ends, and with the Governor will go the life which seems to have been infused into the people by his presence here. It is said that he is delighted with his visit to Sind. This is in favor of the Province, and it remains to be seen how it will be benefitted when Sir Seymour returns to Bombay. Notes have been taken, there is no doubt, and the sooner they are acted on the better will it be for the Government, to say nothing of others. The Kurrachee Chamber of Commerce memorialized Sir Seymour to sanction the carrying on of the harbour works, which up to now have cost so much, and upon which depends the future of this well promising port, and it is very clear that these cannot be too soon attended to. His Excellency sounded the bar on his arrival, and we hope to know with what result before long. He also had a trip to the Mulleer, accompanied by Mr. Bulkley, of the Cotton Department, and pronounced a very favorable opinion of the cotton grown in Sind. It is said that a farm will be established there shortly for the purpose of trying the capabilities of the district. The cotton grown on Mrs. Bethcombe's farm gained a prize of 1,000 Rs. for its superiority, and there is no doubt that if the contemplated farm succeeds, it will be the means of inducing others to turn their attention to farming, besides encouraging the ryots to give it preference to cereals. Some time ago Egyptian and Peruvian cotton seeds were issued to the Collectors for distribution among cultivators in the three districts, and also for experimental purposes by themselves. In the Shikarpoor Jail garden the seeds took well, and the plants flourished for a time, but ultimately, whether through the poorness of the soil, or from want of proper attention, they withered; but the plants of the Mulleer, I believe, strived well, and still continue healthy, so that it is very clear that the soil there is well suited to it, and why capitalists in Sind have not ventured to make their fortunes by it excites my curiosity and surprise.

The Roman Catholic community of Kurrachee are quite in a dilemma, not knowing whether they should side with public opinion or bow to the will of their Father Bridges, who lately thought it his duty from the pulpit to condemn the doings of one of his flock. The worldly-mindedness of Mr. Bartello, Bandmaster of the 17th M. N. I., who tried to get up monthly dancing parties, excited the ire of the reverend gentleman, for which he was hauled over the coals. Whatever may be the opinion of Roman Catholic priests generally on the subject of dancing, public opinion, which is ever acknowledged to be all-powerful, goes greatly against what the Father thought it his duty to do, and even the local press, I am glad to say, has been swayed by it. A minister may at all times, I think, advise any member of his church, when he thinks he needs advice. He may do so, as it would be proper for him to do, in private, but when one can tell another from the pulpit that he is going headlong to hell, it shows great degeneration, and cannot but be discouraging to the rest of the congregation. As a Roman Catholic one is expected not to be worldly-minded; but if he can be considered such when he indulges in any kind of amusement, there cannot be such a thing as recreation for him Is this not going against nature? and I am certain it could never have been intended by Rom that the heads of its churches should be so exacting as the minister in the present instance has been. But enough of this, since I cannot work the desired change.

There is not much doing here now in the way of trade, i. e., I mean the market is not quite so lively as it was a short time ago, although I know of no reason why it should be so. Cotton yesterday stood firm at Rs.14 to Rs.18 per maund, according to quality. Much is not done in this staple, the business being confined chiefly to cloths and seeds. The firm of Messrs. H. Bomanjee, Touche and Co., which did a good seed business, closed their branch here the other day, but there is nothing known for certain as to the cause of their closing. The shipping in harbour amounts to the usual number, but the rate of freight is gradually lowering, there being very little demand for it. Everything seems dull. The ship *Lady Ann*, of the safety of which grave doubts were entertained in consequence of a rumour to the effect that she had struck on the Nicobar Islands, arrived safely in port the other day.

Among the official changes I have to note the departure from here of Mr. W. M. P. Coghlan, who has been relieved from the post of Judicial Commissioner in Sind by Mr. M. Melvill. Mr. Coghlan was much admired by all his friends, as well as by those who had occasion to do business in his Court. As Judicial Commissioner, no one could have exercised a more correct sense of justice, and the people of Ahmedabad may well be congratulated on his appointment as Judge and Session Judge of that place. Mr. Melvill served in Sind before, and was much liked, and I have no doubt will be found to be one well suited to fill his present place. Within the past year there have been no less than three Judges appointed to the District Court, and it is to be hoped that the last change, consequent on the return of Captain Grant from England, which placed Major Widdicombe, from Hydrabad, on the Bench, will remain unaltered for a time at least, setting aside the fact that the Government appear to think that its officials are made to be knocked about from pillar to post. It is unfair to litigants and professional men who have dealings with the Court that they should be made to wait for months before suits filed in it are decided. This is a very natural consequence when Judges are changed about as often as they are. Mr. Macpherson relieved Mr. Boulton from the Bench of the Small Cause Court, and his appointment to it would seem to have satisfied people generally. The Sessions commence on Monday. The calendar for a wonder contains only four cases: it should have contained a fifth, but the accused party died in Jail shortly after the commitment of the case by the Magistrate. I shall report the result of the trials.

A short time ago we had no less than 4 regiments in Kurrachee, but some of these have gone home, and the place is quieter than it was, and living has become somewhat cheaper. A few of the liquor sellers drove a roaring trade by the illicit sale of vile decoctions labelled Brandy, and one or two of them came to grief, but the practice, so long as we have our present police, will never be effectually checked. It is a pity, for the health of the troops, that this should be so, the brandy sold to them being stuff that would undermine and destroy the strongest and best of constitutions. The weather is delightfully pleasant, although somewhat damp in the evening, owing to the fogs. The Commissioner in Sind and the Collector, with establishments, returned to the Districts on Monday, whence they came into Kurrachee, for the reception of the Governor.

CORRESPONDENCE.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE INVITATIONS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Now that the first Ball at Government House is over, will you allow me to make an observation or two respecting the mode in which invitations to these entertainments are issued?

Firstly, I would remark, that as these fetes partake more or less of a public, rather than a private, character, and are to a great extent the means of enabling the Governor to pay a compliment to those Europeans who have any claim to respectability, and those Europeans to testify their respect to His Excellency, I do not think anything I may say will infringe the domain of good taste, for I write in no captious or envious spirit because I was omitted from the list of *invitées*.

But when the gentlemen in charge of these entertainments take upon themselves to make such marked distinctions, as to return the cards of one person because he is an insolvent, while they send invitations to others who are in the same position, reflections will involuntarily arise as to the wisdom and policy of the course pursued.

But apart this innovation of H. E. the invitations to yesterday's ball seem to have been issued in a most promiscuous fashion. I know of one gentleman who has regularly attended the levees and done all he could to shew respect to H. M.'s representative—a gentleman, I need not add, in no way insolvent or notorious, yet he has had no card, while I know of another gentleman who neither sent cards to Government House, or attended the reception, and yet received an invitation all the same. I will take another instance—my own. I called and left cards at Malabar Point, but I was unable to attend the levee, from illness, yet I have not been favored by an invitation, although for the years 1864-65 and '66 I always had that privilege from Sir Bartle Frere.

I do not care one iota for the Ball itself, being too old, but in these days, when distinctions are made and cards returned, a man is perhaps more sensitive to such an exclusion, especially when he is unaware of any cause for it.

Allow me to add, in conclusion, that from all I hear, H. E. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald upholds the dignity of his exalted position most admirably, and is already extremely popular with all who have had the privilege of seeing or speaking to him: anything therefore, in these remarks, that may appear critical, cannot apply to him. ANTI-SNOB.

Bombay, 13th February 1868.

THE COTTON ACT, 1867.

The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, on the 17th January 1868:—

REPORT.

We, the undersigned, the Members of the Select Committee of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, to whom the Bill for the suppression of Frauds in the Cotton Trade was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers notedbelow.*

2. We have extended the scope of the Bill so as to admit of the surplus funds being expended on introducing improved machinery and better descriptions of cotton seed.

3. We have extended the duties of Cotton Inspectors so as to enable them to examine cotton at the Railway stations, as well as when brought for compression or offered for sale. This seems requisite to meet the circumstances of the Central Provinces and Berar.

4. We have provided for the appointment of Sub-Inspectors.

5. We have limited the fees to a maximum of four annas per bale.

6. Finding that it would be difficult to regulate the apportionment of the fees collected at Bombay, if some were collected under Bombay Act No. IX. of 1863, and some under this Bill, we recommend that the Bombay Act be repealed from the first April next, and that this Act should take its place. We have provided that any surplus funds which may then be at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for the purposes of Act No. IX. of 1863 should be treated under the provisions of this Bill.

7. We have provided that the duties of Cotton Inspectors may be entrusted by the Local Governments to any other officers.

8. We recommend the omission of the last sentence of section 32 of the Bill, which provides that every person shall be legally bound to furnish information to any officer when required. We consider that the Inspectors are armed with ample powers for searching and examining all cotton, and that it is undesirable to empower them to exact information at their pleasure. This provision does not occur in the Bombay Act on which this Bill is founded.

9. We have provided for the publication of annual accounts of the fund.

10. We have modified the title and preamble of the Bill.

11. We recommend that the Bill, thus altered, be passed.

M. J. SHAW STEWART.
W. R. MANSFIELD.
W. N. MASSEY.

The 7th January, 1868.

A Bill for the Improvement of Cotton.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the improvement of Cotton produced in British India; It is hereby enacted as follows:— Preamble.

I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The Cotton Act, 1868." Short title.

2. The Act shall come into force in the presidency of Bombay and in the Central Provinces on the first day of April 1868, and thereupon Act No. IX. of 1863 of the Governor Bombay in Council (*for the prevention of adulteration of Cotton, and the better suppression of Frauds in the Cotton trade in the Presidency of Bombay*) shall be repealed. All things duly done under the said Act shall be deemed to have been done under this Act. Commencement of Act. Repeal of Bomcay Act No. IX. of 1863.

3. The Governor General of India in Council, may, at the request of any local Government, extend this Act to the whole or such part of the territories, other than the Presidency of Bombay and the Central Provinces, under such Local Government as shall be specified in that behalf by notification in the *Gazette of India*. Power to extend Act.

4. In this Act—unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context— Interpretation clause.

"Bale" means any package of cotton; "Bale."

"Gin" means any machine used for the purpose of cleaning cotton; "Gin."

"Press" means any machine used for the purpose of compressing cotton; "Press."

"Foreign export" means export out of British India. "Foreign Export."

II.—LICENSES FOR COTTON PRESSES.

5. From the day on which this Act shall come into operation in any presidency, territory, or district, no press shall be used therein for the purpose of compressing cotton, without a license obtained in the manner and subject to the conditions hereinafter mentioned. No cotton-press to be worked without license.

6. Licenses for the working of cotton-presses may be granted by the Collector of the district within which such presses are to be worked, to any persons who the Collector may be satisfied are in possession of the presses in respect of which they apply. Grant of license.

Every such license shall expire and shall be renewable upon the first day of January in the year next ensuing the year in which it was granted or last renewed. Expiration and renewal of licenses.

The Collector may, for reasons which he shall state in writing under his signature to the person applying for any such license or renewal, refuse to grant or to renew the license of any press. Refusal of licenses.

7. Every license issued under this Act shall specify the number of presses for which the same is granted, the place in which they are situate, and the power employed for working them, according to a written statement which shall accompany the application for such license: and for every press so licensed, or the license of which shall be so renewed, a fee shall be levied at the rate set forth in the schedule to this Act. Contents of license. License fee.

Upon the removal to another place of a press comprised in any license, or upon change of the power employed for working such press, it shall be necessary for the licensee to obtain a new license in respect of the press, subject to the conditions aforesaid. New license on removal or alteration of press.

8. Every applicant for a license under this Act shall lodge with the Collector, a cloth, parchment, or paper, impressed or marked either with some distinctive mark not less than one foot square, or with his name, or that of

THE TRIUMPHS OF THE POPE.

(The Standard, Jan. 11.)

THE Pope triumphs all along the line. His fiercest enemies have been mown down in battle; others, perhaps equally feared, have been defeated, if not in the debates, at least in the divisions, of European Parliaments, and now the remainder, the timid, the hesitating, the wavering, hasten to fling themselves at his feet. Cardinal d'Andrea has returned to Rome, not, as was at first supposed, to justify himself and his apparent defection, but to confess his grievous fault and throw himself, without reserve, on the mercy of the Pontiff. It is the old story repeated—the story of the German Emperor kneeling all night in the snow; of Fenelon going from door to door in order to recover and suppress his condemned opinions; of Lacordaire reduce to silence, and Montalembert to submission; of Passaglia recanting his views and craving to be forgiven. There has as yet been no second Lamennais. *Roma locuta est.* Rome has spoken. Rome is Sir Oracle, and when she has opened her mouth no heretic dog must presume to bark. The whirligig of Time brings its revenges, and *Non Possumus* is at length having its turn of victory. The Seven Hills have resolutely refused to go to the prophets of the new doctrines, and so the prophets of the new doctrines have been compelled perforce to go back to the Seven Hills. We do not care too curiously to inquire what was even the precise extent of Cardinal D'Andrea's errors. Rome, and those who profess only slightly to differ from her, have fine distinctions of their own which concern us but little. There is still; as in pagan times a whole world between us Britons and Rome, and we are but indifferently qualified to judge of the theological hair's-breadths which ever and anon for a time put St. Peter's and its children asunder. Moreover, why should we care? We know too well how this silly playing at quarrelling needs must end. He who breaks utterly with Rome, and defies her, is—in these days at least, and once outside the reach of *sbirri* and inquisitors—safe enough. But he who trifles with her, coquettes, hints just a fault or two, and barely hesitates dislike—of his ultimate fate we are assured beforehand. We already see him on his knees, grovelling on the ground, and beset by the terrors of spiritual devils infinitely worse than the first. Such is the spectacle of this poor, weak, restless, ambitious, wavering, cowardly, broken-hearted cardinal. The miracles of Montana were like incense in the face of the Holy Father, and he has not failed to mark his sense of their agreeable character. "You are fellow-workers with Divine Providence," Pio nono has told General Failly and his staff. But we doubt if the deadly havoc dealt by the Chassepot rifles was as dear to the denizens of the Vatican as this utter prostration at their feet of the presumptuous and long-obdurate member of the Sacred College. The death of the sinners at mote Rotondo has been duly celebrated, but the conversion and continued existence of this one sinner in the Sacred City itself is a triumph before which the scattering of the Garibaldian marauders pales and disappears. Well, what concern is it of ours? some will ask. Why cannot we leave the Pope and his immediate children—obedient, unruly, or repentant—alone? We wish we could. But will they in turn leave us in the same position? Let a score of recent pastorals—and notably those of Dr. Gillooly and of Dr. Goss, of Liverpool—answer for us. Rome strives to crush disaffection at home, in order more patently to encourage discord abroad. If any body really thinks that Rome's obstinacy, and the triumphs which she periodically enjoys by dint of it, are no affairs of Protestant Englishmen, let him turn his gaze upon the figure of Cardinal d'Andrea in its utter abasement, and then with such a spectacle before his eyes read the contents of some of these episcopal effusions. Rome hates and waits, but never tires. Neither does she ever miss her opportunity. She could bear with this stray sheep as long as her own star was not quite in the ascendant. But no sooner were the slopes of Monte Rotondo bloodbedabbled with Pontifical victory, than she threatened him with all the weapons in her spiritual armoury. She has not threatened in vain. She knows her children, and of what precise stuff they are made. If we were not made of something sterner she would treat us similarly. If we, utter heretics, meet with any indulgence, it is on account of the enormity of our offence. Where we nearer to Rome, we should soon be made to feel what a thing it is to suffer and not be strong.

But this spiritual triumph unhappily, has its political aspect likewise. Roman Catholics cannot upbraid us at least for not speaking out on the subject of the recent invasion of the Papal States. Considering that Lord Stanley and the Government have given great offence by not making her Majesty stigmatise the Garibaldini as the Roman Catholic Bishop of Liverpool stigmatises them, viz., "cowardly ruffians," we do not hope, do what we may, altogether to satisfy the susceptibilities of extreme Papal votaries. But even they will do us the justice to say that we deprecated in the plainest available language the unwarrantable inroad into the Papal territory by subjects of the King of Italy. But should not the issue of that politically mischievous and immoral enterprise satisfy Rome's most ardent defenders that her relative weakness is her strength? It was the obvious incapacity of the Pope's own army to cope with the ever-swelling sea of insurgents that enabled France to erect her will and her breech-loaders as an efficient breakwater against the latter. Yet what do we now witness? Pio IX. is organising a really large army, and seems bitten by the prevailing mania of continental rulers. We are quite ready to admit that we ought to be on our guard as to the reports which reach us from various quarters upon this subject. We ourselves are perfectly aware that the "fifty or sixty Highlanders of the noblest blood, descendants of those who kept the faith during the days of English persecution," were in reality some thirty poor Irishmen from the streets of Glasgow. Similarly, though a little—just a little—of really the "*grand vieux sang de Bourgogne*" has gone to flow, if necessary, in defence of the Temporal Power, it has been somewhat diluted with something very different, from Holland, Switzerland, and Belgium. No doubt, "a man's a man for'a' that;" but he is not a volunteer, whose self-sacrifice attests the fidelity of the nations. Not that, again, we should care to challenge the right of the Pope to get an army as best he can if we really thought that his army, when got, would do him any good. He may make it as strong as he likes, he cannot make it strong enough to hold its own against Italy, if it and Italy should be left to try conclusions of their own. Italy will probably not be foolish enough to appeal again to the sword for the solution of a question that by the sword can never be satisfactorily settled. But, if she did, the Pope would again have to look for aid from France; and as far as we can judge, that aid would not be wanting. Why, then, should the Vatican, of all powers in the world, indulge in "bloated armaments?" There is talk of a Papal force of twenty-five thousand men! Why, that would give one soldier for every twenty-four of the entire population of the Papal States, or the hugest army, in proportion, in the whole world. The statistics given by the committee of Peters's pence at Paris point precisely in the same direction. Their recent receipts, up to Christmas-day, were nearly two millions of francs, or eighty thousand pounds. Of this considerable sum a little more than one thousand pounds was to be devoted to the wounded, and five hundred thousand francs were to be dedicated to the defences of Rome. The rest was to be spent on ambulances, cartridges, revolvers, barrack fittings, artillery, Zouave uniforms, arms of precision, and so forth. Verily the rock of St. Peter is about to take very solid and earthly precautions against the gates of Hell. We are very much mistaken if Rome could well pursue a more suicidal, to say nothing of a more scandalous, policy. We have lately deprecated Italy's entering into an offensive alliance with any other Power. We can only extend our remarks to the Pope, as a temporal Sovereign. If he and his advisers are dreaming of gathering around them a huge force, ready to be launched at Italy in the case of a European war, they are delivered up to mad schemes indeed. Yet they who know Rome best will not be the last to admit the possible truth of such a supposition. Should it be true, we can only say that Italy has lately been acting insanely, and now Rome is going to act still more so. She has nothing to fear from Italy's fighting capacity as long as she herself remains comparatively unarmed. She has seen Garibaldi routed and ruined. She has placed a lock of silence on Passaglia's lips. And now she has the one only refractory cardinal at her feet. Are not these triumphs enough? *Non possumus* is evidently a wonder-working weapon, however the foolish world may have laughed. But children should not play with edge-tools. Even for mighty Emperors big armies have their perils. When associated with a Pope-King they sound to us like the heralds of destruction.

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Extract from *Lancet*, December 22, 1866.

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